United Nations A/67/928–S/2013/400

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 July 2013

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-seventh session
Agenda items 33 and 34

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Sixty-eighth year

Letter dated 5 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan recorded for the month of June 2013 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33 and 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-38732 (E) 120713

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 5 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 1-30 June 2013

1. On the borderline of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic:

   Total number of violations — 259

   Total number of shots ~ 5,120

   AK ~ 3,669, PK ~ 798, SVD ~ 369, DSHK ~ 129, RPK ~ 106, Black Arrow ~ 7, Istiglal ~ 40, Utyos ~ 2

2. On the borderline of the Republic of Armenia (see table below):

   Total number of violations — 132

   Total number of shots ~ 1,480

   AK ~ 1,020, PK ~ 241, SVD ~ 135, DSHK ~ 44, ZU-23 ~ 2, Black Arrow ~ 38

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
1.	1 June	Vazashen	0041	AK	12	
2.		Movses	0130		9	
3.	2 June	Aygepar	1400	AK	1	
4.		Chinari	1550	SVD	2	
5.		Paravaqar	1830	AK	2	
6.		Aygedzor	1940	PK	40	
7.				Black Arrow	2	
8.			1950	PK	20	
9.				AK	40	
10.			2010	Black Arrow	1	
11.				AK	50	
12.		Movses	2030	AK	2	
13.		Karjevan	0950	DSHK	5	

Abbreviations: PK, Kalashnikov machine gun; SVD, 7.9-mm sniper weapon; AK, Kalashnikov rifle; DSHK, 12.7-mm machine gun; ZU-23, 23-mm anti-aircraft mount; Istiglal, 14.5-mm machine gun; Black Arrow, 12.7-mm sniper weapon; Utyos, 12.7-mm machine gun; RPK, 5.45-mm machine gun.

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
14.	3 June	Mountain Omar	0002	AK	300	
15.		Aygedzor	0040		8	At 0002, near the mountain Omar, privates Hunan Ohany›n and Arman Manukyan were wounded in an attack by an Azerbaijani diversion group.
16.		Babashlar	0230	DSHK	8	
17.				PK	40	
18.		Chinari	0230	SVD	2	
19.			1930	PK	3	
20.			2025	Black Arrow	3	
21.			2055	SVD	10	
22.	4 June	Aygepar	0230	AK	5	
23.			2325		4	
24.		Mehrab	1825	SVD	25	
25.		Khndzorut	1840	AK	3	
26.				PK	5	
27.		Chinari	2215	SVD	5	
28.			2220		5	
29.			2240		1	
30.			2300		2	
31.			2305		4	
32.			2310	DSHK	7	
33.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2300	AK	5	
34.	5 June	Movses	0255	AK	3	At 1150, near the village of Geytap, at the border with Azerbaijan, private Artak Melkumyan was fatally wounded in combat by the Azerbaijani side.
35.		Aygepar	0315		10	
36.				SVD	7	
37.			0325	AK	3	
38.		Mehrab	0410		10	
39.			0440		10	
40.		Kayanavan	0500		60	
41.		Aygedzor	1920	Black Arrow	3	
42.				PK	30	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
43.		Chinari	2100	Black Arrow	5	
44.			2230		5	
45.			2240	SVD	4	
46.				Black Arrow	7	
47.		Koti	2140	AK	8	
48.		Aygepar	2225		1	
49.	6 June	Chinari	0020	SVD	15	
50.				PK	10	
51.		Chinari	1730	SVD	1	
52.			2305		7	
53.		Aygepar	0130	AK	1	
54.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0140		1	
55.		Movses	0330		1	
56.			0450		20	
57.		Koti	1530	SVD	2	
58.	7 June	Chinari	1840	Black Arrow	1	
59.	8 June	Chinari	0920	SVD	13	
60.			1420	Black Arrow	1	
61.			1505		2	
62.			1630	SVD	1	
63.		Barekamavan	1320	AK	5	
64.		Vazashen	2350		30	
65.	9 June	Aygepar	0005	AK	2	
66.			1050		2	
67.		Vazashen	0025	AK	15	
68.				PK	5	
69.		Barekamavan	1225	Black Arrow	5	
70.			1420		3	
71.		N. Karmiraghbyur	2045	AK	2	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
72.			2055		2	
73.					4	
74.	10 June	Koti	0130	AK	20	
75.		Movses	1620		10	
76.			2125		20	
77.		Chinari	1840	SVD	2	
78.			1900	PK	5	
79.		Mehrab	2150	AK	10	
80.		Berqaber	1930		15	
81.	11 June	Movses	1140	AK	4	
82.	12 June	Aygepar	0020	AK	4	
83.			2350		1	
84.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0025		2	
85.		Mehrab	1840		2	
86.	13 June	Berqaber	1025	PK	4	
87.		Chinari	2200	SVD	4	
88.		Movses	2350	AK	8	
89.	14 June	Movses	0900	AK	1	
90.			1405		1	
91.		Vahravar	1140	AK	20	
92.				ZU-23	2	
93.		Aygepar	2040	AK	2	
94.		Baghanis	2030	PK	4	
95.	15 June	Movses	2105	AK	1	
96.			2345		8	
97.		Chinari	2215		15	
98.				PK	50	
99.	16 June	Chinari	1250	DSHK	15	
100.		Movses	1245		9	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
101.		Vazashen	2200	AK	10	
102.			2350		30	
103.		Aygehovit	2350		15	
104.	17 June	Vazashen	0150	AK	20	
105.		Movses	0930		1	
106.	18 June	Aygepar	0010	AK	1	
107.	19 June	Khndzorut	1830	AK	5	
108.		Aygepar	2210		2	
109.	22 June	Berqaber	0235	AK	3	
110.		Khachik	1820		30	
111.				PK	25	
112.	24 June	Chinari	1410	SVD	16	
113.			1430	AK	13	
114.				SVD	4	
115.		Baghanis	1550		2	
116.	26 June	Aygepar	0015	AK	8	
117.			0110		1	
118.		Paravaqar	0040		30	
119.		Movses	0115		4	
120.		N. Karmiraghbyur	0125		4	
121.	27 June	N. Karmiraghbyur	0020	AK AK	6	
122.		Voskepar	0210		2	
123.		Berqaber	2230		1	
124.		Aygedzor	2245		15	
125.	28 June	Movses	2015	AK	1	
126.			2150		10	
127.		Berqaber	2050	SVD	1	

No.	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*	*Results of violations*
128.	29 June	Aygepar	0100	AK	1	
129.		Chinari	2225		5	
130.	30 June	Chinari	1010	AK	12	
131.			2300		10	
132.		Movses	2340		5	

United Nations S/2013/401

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 July 2013
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 9 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to bring to your attention the comments of the Syrian Arab Republic concerning the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) for the period from 1 March to 28 June 2013:

The Syrian Arab Republic affirms that the Syrian Arab Army has continued to defend all Syrian territory and respond to armed terrorist groups. By taking the border areas between Syria and neighbouring States as a starting point for their criminal operations, the groups have endangered the stability of those areas. One example is the Syrian-Lebanese border, which has become a corridor for the repeated infiltration of *takfirist* terrorist fighters and various types of weapon and ammunition. All of this takes place with the full support of well-known Lebanese political parties with a view to participating in terrorist acts aimed at shedding Syrian blood. Official Syrian and Lebanese sources have uncovered numerous smuggling operations in the area. Such practices are a clear violation of article 3 of the Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Lebanese Republic, which provides that because the security of the two countries is interconnected, Lebanon should not allow itself to become a corridor or a base for any force, State or organization that intends to compromise its safety or that of Syria.

The Syrian Arab Republic is surprised that the report raises the subject of Syrian migrants beyond the country's borders, an issue that falls outside the mandate specified in Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). The Syrian Arab Republic believes that the migrants should return to their homes and that their suffering should not be exploited for political ends. It recalls that the political programme put forward by President Bashar Al-Assad to resolve the crisis in Syria is based on the provision of the necessary guarantees for the return of Syrian citizens who have left because of the events and the facilitation of their return through the border crossings.

As regards Palestine refugees, the Syrian Arab Republic recalls that the problem of the Palestinian camps stems from the fact that armed terrorist groups have entered those camps. Anyone who claims concern for the Palestinians should put pressure on the countries backing the armed terrorist groups to put an end to

their agitation in Palestinian camps in Syria, refrain from using the camps as a starting point for terrorist operations, and withdraw from them so that the inhabitants can return safely to their homes. The Syrian Government continues to stress that the camps should be spared the effects of the crisis in Syria.

The Israeli claims concerning the transfer of weapons from Syria to Hizbullah, and the statements by Israeli officials that steps could be taken to prevent such activities, are a desperate attempt on the part of Israel to distract attention from the real threat to the security of the region as a whole, namely Israel's own aggressive policies. Instead of making provocative statements, Israel should cease supporting armed terrorist groups and facilitating their passage into Syria. Syria has drawn attention to such support in numerous identical letters to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council, and reiterates its surprise that the reports of the Secretary-General should continue to refer to the Israeli claims despite stating that they cannot be verified.

Numerous reports of the Secretary-General on implementation of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) have referred repeatedly to alleged weapons transfers from Syria to Hizbullah. Such references are inconsistent with the reality of the arms trafficking operations that have taken place on the Lebanese-Syrian border with the aim of supporting infiltrated armed terrorist groups. Those activities are backed by well-known States and parties that do not have the stability of Lebanon, Syria or the region at heart. Those actors openly support the groups; indeed, as and when the Syrian Arab Army makes progress in countering the groups, they are all the more prepared to intensify their support.

The Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that the delineation of the border is an issue of sovereignty. It considers that in referring to the subject, the report has raised a bilateral issue that should be decided by the States when the conditions on the ground permit. It reiterates that the delineation of borders in the Shab'a Farms area should take place after the Israeli occupation of that area has come to an end, something that requires the international will to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in accordance with the Madrid terms of reference and in implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic
to the United Nations

United Nations S/2013/402

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 July 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 9 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from the Government of Rwanda, I have the honour to draw your attention to recent developments, involving the Force Intervention Brigade of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), which denotes serious patterns and instances that are of grave concern to my Government.

As you are aware, Rwanda voted in favour of Security Council resolution 2098 (2013) authorizing the establishment and deployment of a Force Intervention Brigade within MONUSCO. We did so in the interest of peace and stability in the region and saw the Brigade and its intended purpose as a useful deterrent to the resumption of violence, while regional and international efforts to achieve a political solution continue.

However, there are credible reports that suggest that some elements within MONUSCO-the Brigade, since their arrival on the ground, have been involved in activities contrary to their intended purpose and which go against the interest of peace and stability in the region.

First, senior Force Intervention Brigade commanders, at the highest level, have held several meetings with the *Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda* (FDLR) commanders. The Government of Rwanda has credible, reliable and detailed information that various forms of tactical and strategic collaboration with the FDLR were discussed during those meetings. Their actions, implicating senior United Nations commanders picking sides among the very armed groups whose military activities they are meant to deter, are of serious concern.

Secondly, what is equally concerning and alarming are ongoing patterns of enhanced collaboration between the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC) and FDLR, often with the knowledge and/or support of certain Force Intervention Brigade contingents. We have reliable information that indicates several instances of FDLR units or commanders being integrated in FARDC commando units near the border with Rwanda. In some instances, certain Force Intervention Brigade commanders are aware and supportive of such instances.

Thirdly, there are increased patterns of large quantities of weapons and ammunition being delivered to FDLR by FARDC officers, which have taken place with the knowledge and support of Force Intervention Brigade commanders.

13-38872 (E) 110713

Please recycle

As you can see, the above-mentioned activities and patterns are developments that my Government takes seriously, as they constitute a serious threat to the security of my country but also put into question the credibility of MONUSCO and its peacekeeping operations. Any hidden agenda driven by political and/or economic interests, as it has started to manifest itself, will undermine the smooth implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region.

The information contained in this letter was transmitted to the Secretary-General in a letter dated 8 July 2013 signed by H.E. Louise Mushikiwabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

I should be grateful if this letter would be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Eugène-Richard **Gasana**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

United Nations S/2013/403

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 July 2013

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 9 July 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations stating that Mr. Alexander Horne has been appointed alternate representative of the United Kingdom on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, this letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

13-38847 (E) 120713

Please recycle

United Nations S/2013/404

Security Council

Distr.: General
11 July 2013

Original: English

Australia, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous resolutions 1996 (2011), 2046 (2012), and 2057 (2012),

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and national unity of the Republic of South Sudan,

Welcoming the establishment of government institutions and the National Legislative Assembly by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, and further welcoming the enactment of national legislation, including the National Elections Act, Political Parties Act, and Energy and Mining Act,

Taking note of the Public Financial Management and Accountability Act, the Petroleum Act, and the Banking Act, as well as President Salva Kiir's programme to combat corruption, and *underscoring* the need for the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take further steps to address corruption,

Deeply committed to seeing South Sudan become an economically prosperous state living side-by-side with Sudan in peace, security, and stability,

Underscoring the need for coherent United Nations activities in the Republic of South Sudan, which requires clarity about roles, responsibilities, and collaboration between UNMISS and the United Nations country team based on their comparative advantage, and *noting* the need for cooperation with other relevant actors in the region, including the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO),

Underscoring the need for forging stronger and well-defined partnerships among the United Nations, development agencies, bilateral partners, and other relevant actors, regional and subregional institutions and the international financial institutions, to implement national strategies aimed at effective institution building which are based on national ownership, the achievement of results, and mutual accountability,

Deploring the increased occurrence of conflict and violence and its effect on civilians, in particular a marked deterioration in the security and humanitarian situation in parts of Jonglei, including the killing and displacement of significant numbers of civilians, and *noting* the importance of sustained cooperation and

13-39071 (E) 120713

Please recycle

dialogue with civil society in the context of stabilizing the security situation and ensuring the protection of civilians,

Expressing grave concern at the continuing human rights violations, including inter alia arbitrary arrests and detentions, torture, and incidences of extrajudicial killings, as well as looting of property, by armed groups and by national security institutions, in particular in areas of Jonglei State, as well as the inability of the authorities to hold those responsible to account,

Recalling the Presidential Statements of 11 February 2011 and 20 December 2012 that affirmed that national ownership and national responsibility are key to establishing sustainable peace and the primary responsibility of national authorities in identifying their priorities and strategies for post-conflict peacebuilding,

Recalling the Presidential Statement of 12 February 2013 that recognized that States bear the primary responsibility to protect civilians as well as to respect and ensure the human rights of all individuals within their territory and subject to their jurisdiction as provided for by relevant international law, reaffirmed that parties to armed conflict bear the primary responsibility to take all feasible steps to ensure the protection of civilians, urged parties to armed conflict to meet civilians' basic needs, and condemned all violations of international law against civilians, in particular the deliberate targeting of civilians, indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks, and sexual and gender based violence,

Stressing the need for a comprehensive, integrated and prioritized approach to peace consolidation that strengthens coherence between political, security, development, human rights, and rule of law activities, and addresses the underlying causes of conflict, and *underlining* that security and development are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing and key to attaining sustainable peace,

Expressing deep concern at the worsening humanitarian situation, including large-scale displacement of persons and widespread food insecurity, in South Sudan caused by internal conflict and inter-communal violence, the conflict in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States, and insecurity along the Sudan/South Sudan border region, as well as hindrances to humanitarian access,

Expressing deep concern at restrictions placed upon the movement of UNMISS in certain areas, and *condemning* all attacks on United Nations personnel and facilities, which have led to the death of 17 personnel and injuries to others, including the December 2012 downing of a United Nations helicopter by the SPLA and the April 2013 attack on a ground convoy, and *calling* on the Government of South Sudan to complete its investigations in a swift and thorough manner and bring the perpetrators to justice,

Recalling previous statements on post-conflict peacebuilding, *stressing* the importance of institution-building as a critical component of peacebuilding, and *emphasizing* a more effective and coherent national and international response to enable countries emerging from conflict to deliver core government functions, including managing political disputes peacefully, and making use of existing national capacities in order to ensure national ownership of this process,

Recalling the primary responsibility of the Government of South Sudan, to consolidate the peace and prevent a return to violence and *emphasizing* the vital role of the United Nations to support national authorities, in close consultation with

international partners, and therefore to further develop its partnership with national authorities on implementing an effective strategy in support of national peacebuilding priorities and plans, including establishment of core government functions, provision of basic services, establishment of the rule of law, respect for human rights, management of natural resources, development of the security sector, tackling youth unemployment, and revitalization of the economy,

Recognizing the importance of supporting peacebuilding efforts in order to lay the foundation for sustainable development and peace, and, in this context, *noting with grave concern* the ongoing impact of the austerity budget on such peacebuilding efforts, while also noting the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to balance revenues and expenditures, and underscoring the important role oil revenue could play in the economy of South Sudan,

Recognizing the need to broaden and deepen the pool of available civilian experts, especially women and experts from developing countries, to help develop national capacity, and *encouraging* Member States, the United Nations and other partners to strengthen cooperation and coordination to ensure that relevant expertise is mobilized to support the peacebuilding needs of the Government and people of the Republic of South Sudan,

Recalling its resolutions 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009), 1998 (2011), and 2068 (2012) and Presidential Statements of 29 April 2009 (S/PRST/2009/9) 16 June 2010 (S/PRST/2010/10) and 17 June 2013 (S/PRST/2013/8) on children and armed conflict, and *taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in Sudan dated 29 August 2007 (S/2007/520), 10 February 2009 (S/2009/84), and 5 July 2011 (S/2011/413), and the conclusions endorsed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in the Sudan (S/AC.51/2008/7 and S/AC.51/2009/5) and by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in South Sudan (S/AC.51/2012/2),

Reaffirming its resolutions 1265 (1999), 1296 (2000), 1674 (2006) and 1894 (2009) on the protection of civilians in armed conflict, and 1502 (2003) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel,

Reaffirming its resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013) on women, peace, and security and reiterating the need for the full, equal, and effective participation of women at all stages of peace processes given their vital role in the prevention and resolution of conflict and peacebuilding; *reaffirming* the key role women can play in re-establishing the fabric of recovering society and *stressing* the need for their involvement in the development and implementation of post-conflict strategies in order to take into account their perspectives and needs,

Acknowledging the importance of drawing on best practices, past experience, and lessons learned from other missions, especially by Troop and Police Contributing Countries, in line with ongoing United Nations peacekeeping reform initiatives, including the New Horizon Report, Global Field Support Strategy, and the Review of Civilian Capacity,

Recalling the commitments made by the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan in the 20 June 2011 Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement on Temporary

Arrangements for the Administration and Security of the Abyei Area, the 29 June 2011 Agreement Between the Government of the Sudan and the Government of Southern Sudan on Border Security and the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, the 30 July 2011 Agreement on the Border Monitoring Support Mission Between the Government of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan, the 10 February 2012 Memorandum of Understanding on Non-Aggression, the 27 September 2012 Addis Ababa agreements between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, the 8 March 2013 Decisions of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, and the Implementation Matrix adopted 12 March 2013,

Condemning the repeated incidents of cross-border violence between Sudan and South Sudan, and *recognizing* that the prevailing situation of tension and instability in South Sudan's border area with Sudan and outstanding issues from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement have adversely affected the security situation, while also noting that there has been a reduction in the violence in the border region following the adoption of resolution 2046,

Determining that the situation faced by South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) as set out in paragraph 3 of resolution 1996 (2011) through 15 July 2014;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, through his Special Representative, to continue to direct the operations of an integrated UNMISS, coordinate all activities of the United Nations system in the Republic of South Sudan, and support a coherent international approach to a stable peace in the Republic of South Sudan, while respecting United Nations guiding principles of humanitarian assistance including humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence;

3. *Notes* the priority of UNMISS' mandated tasks in resolution 1996 (2011) for the protection of civilians and for the achievement of an improved security environment, *urges* UNMISS to deploy its assets accordingly, and *underscores* the need for UNMISS to focus adequate attention on capacity-building efforts in this area, welcomes the development of a protection of civilians strategy and early warning and early response strategy, encourages UNMISS to implement them, and requests the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing these strategies in his reports to the Council;

4. *Underscores* that UNMISS' protection of civilians mandate as set out in paragraph 3 (b) (v) of resolution 1996 (2011) includes taking the necessary actions to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, irrespective of the source of such violence;

5. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention that UNMISS will geographically reconfigure its military and asset deployment so as to focus on volatile high-risk areas and associated protection requirements, *encourages* UNMISS to expedite this effort, in this respect expresses its concern about the currently deteriorating security situation in parts of Jonglei State, and requests the Secretary-General to report on such efforts in his reports to the Council;

6. *Underscores* the importance of the Mission's efforts to support the peaceful settlement of conflicts as part of its mandate along with its crisis management activities;

7. *Reiterates* its call upon the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take greater responsibility for the protection of its civilians and in this respect encourages greater cooperation with UNMISS;

8. *Authorizes* UNMISS to use all necessary means, within the limits of its capacity and in the areas where its units are deployed, to carry out its protection mandate as set out in resolution 1996 (2011), paragraphs 3 (b) (iv), 3 (b) (v), and 3 (b) (vi);

9. *Recalls* the roles of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mission (JBVMM) outlined in Resolution 2024, and *takes note* that these UNISFA and JBVMM functions have been operationalized by the parties consistent with the request in paragraph 6 of 2057;

10. *Demands* that the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and all relevant parties cooperate fully in the deployment, operations, and monitoring, verification, and reporting functions of UNMISS, in particular by guaranteeing the safety, security and unrestricted freedom of movement of United Nations personnel, as well as of associated personnel throughout the territory of the Republic of South Sudan, further *demands* that the Government refrain from placing restrictions on UNMISS' movements, and in this regard *strongly condemns* all attacks on UNMISS troops and staff including the December 2012 downing of a United Nations helicopter by the SPLA, *calls for* prompt and thorough investigation of these attacks, and *demands* that there be no recurrence of such attacks or impunity for the perpetrators;

11. *Welcomes* the UNMISS initiative to conduct an outreach campaign throughout the country, and *encourages* the Mission within existing capabilities to develop an effective public communications strategy and to further develop its communication with local communities to improve understanding of the Mission's mandate, including use of community liaison assistants and translators;

12. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure the free, unhindered and expeditious movement to and from the Republic of South Sudan of all personnel, as well as equipment, provisions, supplies and other goods, including vehicles and spare parts, which are for the exclusive and official use of UNMISS;

13. *Calls upon* all parties to allow, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law, the full, safe and unhindered access of relief personnel to all those in need and delivery of humanitarian assistance, in particular to internally displaced persons and refugees;

14. *Demands* that all parties immediately cease all forms of violence and human rights violations and abuses against the civilian population in South Sudan, in particular gender-based violence, including rape and other forms of sexual violence as well as all violations and abuses against children in violation of applicable international law such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, abduction and attacks against schools and hospitals and calls for specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence in accordance with resolution 1960;

15. *Welcomes* the Government of South Sudan's establishment of a board of inquiry to investigate allegations of human rights violations and abuses and *calls upon* the government to investigate them through a transparent process and to hold perpetrators to account;

16. *Takes note* of the elaboration of the human rights due diligence policy, *encourages* UNMISS to continue to fully implement it and *requests* the Secretary-General to include progress made in implementing the policy in his reports to the Council;

17. *Welcomes* the progress made on the demobilization of child soldiers, and the signing of an action plan to end child recruitment by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan on 12 March 2012 reaffirming the commitment to release all children from the SPLA, acknowledges the measures taken by the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to implement the action plan, *calls for* the further implementation of this action plan, *requests* UNMISS to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard; *further requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen child protection in United Nations system activities in the Republic of South Sudan including through the continued deployment of child protection advisors within UNMISS, and ensure continued monitoring and reporting of the situation of children, and *welcomes* the work of the United Nations country task force on the monitoring and reporting mechanism established in September 2011;

18. *Recognizes* that the National Council of Ministers has approved accession to nine core international human rights instruments and Optional Protocols and *encourages* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ratify and implement other key international human rights treaties and conventions, including those related to women and children, refugees, and statelessness, and *requests* UNMISS, United Nations OHCHR and other relevant United Nations actors, to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard;

19. *Expresses* deep concern at the actions undertaken by the Government to expel one of UNMISS's human rights staff, urges the government to reverse this decision, and *urges* the Government to act upon its recent commitment to strengthen cooperation with UNMISS on issues pertaining to promotion and protection of human rights and the ensure the security of UNMISS personnel;

20. *Expresses* deep concern at the increasing violence, particularly in the Tri-States Area of Lakes, Unity, Warrap, and in Jonglei and Western Bahr el-Ghazal States, and the resulting loss of hundreds of lives, incidents of abduction of women and children, and displacement of tens of thousands of civilians, and in this regard *underlines* the need to address the underlying causes of inter-communal violence in South Sudan;

21. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to take measures to improve women's participation in the outstanding issues of the CPA and post-independence arrangements and to enhance the engagement of South Sudanese women in public decision-making at all levels including by promoting women's leadership, ensuring appropriate representation of women in the revision of South Sudan's Constitution, supporting women's organizations, and countering negative societal attitudes about women's capacity to participate equally;

22. *Calls upon* the authorities of the Republic of South Sudan to combat impunity and hold accountable all perpetrators of human rights and international humanitarian law violations, including those committed by illegal armed groups or elements of the Republic of South Sudan Security Forces, and to ensure that all victims of sexual violence, particularly women and girls, have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice;

23. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to end prolonged, arbitrary detention, and establish a safe, secure and humane prison system, drawing on advice and technical assistance from and in cooperation with international partners, in this regard urges the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to extend greater cooperation with UNMISS towards the fulfilment of this goal, and *requests* UNMISS, with other United Nations actors, to advise and assist the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in this regard;

24. *Calls upon* the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to refine and fully implement the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) strategy, including for women and child soldiers, to expedite an effective DDR program in a coherent manner, and requests UNMISS to continue to work closely with the Government of South Sudan and in coordination with all relevant United Nations actors and other international partners in support of the DDR process;

25. *Calls upon* UNMISS to coordinate with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and participate in regional coordination and information mechanisms to improve protection of civilians and support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration efforts in light of the attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the Republic of South Sudan and *requests* the Secretary-General to include in his UNMISS trimesterly reports a summary of cooperation and information sharing between UNMISS, the African Union/United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), and regional and international partners in addressing the LRA threats;

26. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in order to ensure inter-mission cooperation, and *authorizes*, within the overall troop ceiling set out at paragraph 1 of resolution 1996 (2011), appropriate transfers of troops, force enablers and multipliers from other missions, subject to the agreement of the troop-contributing countries and without prejudice to the performance of the mandates of these United Nations missions;

27. *Notes* the need for greater efforts to raise the operational capabilities of military and police contingents to the agreed levels;

28. *Recognizes* the importance of the difficult living conditions affecting UNMISS peacekeeping personnel, *notes* the action being taken to address this situation, and *urges* the Secretary-General to continue to take the measures available to him to remediate this situation and better enable UNMISS to implement its mandate;

29. *Underlines* the importance of implementing the UNMISS mandate's peacebuilding tasks, *takes note* of the priority peacebuilding deliverables outlined in the Secretary-General's recent reports, as well as the support of the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund in these areas, and *requests* the Secretary-General to continue to update the Council through his regular reports on the progress of United Nations

system support to specific peacebuilding tasks, especially security sector reform, police institutional development, rule of law and justice sector support, human rights capacity-building, early recovery, formulation of national policies related to key issues of state building and development, and establishing the conditions for development, consistent with national priorities and with a view to contributing to the development of a common framework for monitoring progress in these areas; and stresses the benefits of close and full cooperation between the mission and the GRSS, UNCT and donor community in order to avoid duplication of effort;

30. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to undertake a joint review of the respective comparative advantages of UNMISS and the United Nations Country Team in support of the extension of civilian state authority, *requests* the Secretary-General to report on the findings of this review in his periodic report due in March 2014, and looks forward to considering those findings to ensure the most effective and efficient implementation of UNMISS' mandate;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report to the Council on the expected timeline of the deployment of all mission elements, including the status of consultations with Troop and Police-Contributing Countries and of the deployment of key enablers and construction of the mission's physical infrastructure and its impact on mission deployment,, and,, further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the expected timeline of the fulfilment of mission staffing;

32. *Notes* UNMISS' ongoing discussions with the Republic of South Sudan to revise and update the benchmarks outlined by the Secretary-General in his report (S/2012/486), and *requests* that he keep the Council regularly informed of progress during his periodic reports;

33. *Notes* with concern the strategic gap in mobility for the mission, and the continuing critical need for aviation capacity and other mobility assets, including military helicopters and riverine capability, for UNMISS, *calls on* Member States to redouble their efforts to provide aviation units to the mission, and *requests* the Secretary-General to include information on force generation efforts in his regular reports, and what other strategies can offset this critical military gap;

34. *Emphasizes* its concern for the safety and security of UNMISS personnel, welcomes the commitment of mission leaders to develop, implement, and continue refining prudent safety and security procedures, stresses the importance of their consistent and effective application, including aviation safety procedures for civilian helicopters, underlines the need for the mission to have all appropriate capabilities and resources to accomplish its mandate, and underlines the critical importance of mobility, reconnaissance, surveillance, early warning, and quick reaction capabilities, as well as unhindered access to all conflict-affected areas, to the mission's protection of civilians mandate tasks;

35. *Welcomes* the conclusion of the Status of Forces Agreement with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan, *deplores* serious violations of the Status of Forces Agreement documented by the Secretary-General in his reports, and *calls upon* the host government to comply with its obligations in this regard;

36. *Stresses* the need for the United Nations, international financial institutions, and bilateral and multilateral partners, to work closely with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to ensure that international assistance

is consistent with national priorities, including the South Sudan Development Plan, and can deliver prioritized support that reflects the specific peacebuilding needs and priorities of the Republic of South Sudan; *underscores* the benefits of close and full cooperation between the parties in order to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that those that hold a comparative advantage are tasked according to that advantage; and *requests* the Secretary-General's Special Representative to continue to represent the United Nations system in relevant international assistance mechanisms and processes;

37. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to explore ideas from the independent report of the Senior Advisory Group on Civilian Capacity in the Aftermath of Conflict that could be implemented in the Republic of South Sudan;

38. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in particular, to utilize to the greatest extent possible opportunities for co-location of appropriate mission components with the Republic of South Sudan counterparts in the interest of building national capacity; and to seek opportunities to deliver early peace dividends by utilizing local procurement and otherwise enhancing, to the extent possible, UNMISS's contribution to the economy;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the necessary measures to ensure full compliance by UNMISS with the United Nations zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and to keep the Council fully informed, and *urges* troop-contributing countries to take appropriate preventive action including predeployment awareness training, and other action to ensure full accountability in cases of such conduct involving their personnel;

40. *Reaffirms* the importance of appropriate gender expertise and training in missions mandated by the Security Council in accordance with resolutions 1325 (2000) 1820 (2008) and 2106 (2013), *recalls* the need to address violence against women and girls as a tool of warfare, *welcomes* the appointment of women protection advisors in accordance with resolutions 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009) 1960 (2010) and 2106 (2013), *requests* the Secretary-General to establish monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, including rape in situations of armed conflict and post-conflict and other situations relevant to the implementation of resolution 1888 (2009), as appropriate, and *encourages* UNMISS as well as the Government of the Republic of South Sudan to actively address these issues;

41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider HIV-related needs of people living with, affected by, and vulnerable to HIV, including women and girls, when fulfilling mandated tasks, and in this context, encourages the incorporation, as appropriate, of HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support, including voluntary and confidential counselling and testing programs in the mission;

42. *Requests* that UNMISS, consistent with its mandate and within its current capabilities, be prepared to play a role in coordinating international efforts to support preparations for credible national elections in 2015, including in consultation with the Government of South Sudan and those member states willing and able to provide support; and urges expeditious efforts from national authorities, UNMISS, the United Nations Country Team and relevant international partners in this regard;

43. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

United Nations S/2013/405

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 July 2013

Original: English

Letter dated 9 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to convey to you and through you to the esteemed members of the Security Council a letter sent by His Excellency Omer Hassan Al-Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan, to Thabo Mbeki, Chairperson of the African Union High-level Implementation Panel for the Sudan and South Sudan on 7 July 2013 in response to the latter's letter dated 9 June 2013 regarding the decision of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan to suspend the transport and export of South Sudan oil through the Sudan.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Idris Ismail Faragalla **Hassan**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

13-38896 (E) 120713

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 9 July 2013 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Allow me at the outset to thank you most sincerely for recently receiving my envoys, and for your letter of thanks and appreciation of 22 June 2013 in response.

I was pleased to know of the very fruitful and constructive exchange that took place between you, and in this same spirit I write this letter to you.

You may recall (as cited in your letter of 9 June 2013) that the Government of the Sudan would suspend the transport and export of South Sudan oil through the Sudan, consistent with the implementation of the oil agreement within the September 2012 cooperation agreement which requires joint and coordinated implementation of all agreements embodied in the cooperation agreement. This means that the process of shutdown should commence and be completed within 60 days.

However, and in the spirit I cited above, we have opted to change the shutdown plan to be effected after the elapse of the 60 days in anticipation of the efforts being exerted to maintain the implementation of the September agreements in a joint and coordinated manner. In this regard, the African Union Border Team was received in Khartoum recently and we believe that their work should not take long, particularly, the marking of the centre line of the safe demilitarized border zone and the corridors according to the agreed African Union High-level Implementation Panel security map with its coordinates, which should be a straightforward easily implemented task. In the meantime, H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn, the Prime Minster of Ethiopia with the African Union Commission receive the concerns and complaints of the two States with respect to harbouring and support of rebels in the other State and ultimately would engage the parties on the findings by 25 July 2013. This would take place before the elapse of the 60 days and we hope that the outcomes will be positive, so that the shutdown would not be necessary as the harbouring and support cease to exist (which is going to be known to us). Only then, the joint and coordinated implementation of the September agreements would be maintained as has been emphasized in your letter of 22 June 2013.

You may remain assured of our strategic political determination and commitment towards enhancing viable and good-neighbour cooperating States in the context of a highly needed regional integration for the cause of our beloved continent.

(*Signed*) Omer Hassan Ahmed **Al-Bashir**
President of the Republic of the Sudan